LEAVENWORTH SUN GAZETTE.

VOLUME II. FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1859. NUMBER 32.

GOVERNOR HENRY A. WISE.

SCENE OF THE EXECUTION.

OLD JOHN BROWN.

FATE OF A FANATIC.

LIFE AND DEATH OF OSSAWATOMIE BROWN.

BROWN'S CAREER IN KANSAS.

THE INVASION OF VIRGINIA

Execution of Old Brown at Charlestown.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

John Brown, commonly known as Old Brown, of Kansas, or Ossawatomie Brown, has paid the penalty of his rashness, by a career of darling and desperate fanaticism, extending through years and tumultuous, if not warlike, pathways, and terminating in the wanton invasion of a peaceful and unoffending State, and the murder of the Harper's Ferry hostages, and of a citizen of the commonwealth of Virginia. Gov. Wise, the vigilant and resolute Chief Magistrate of that State, made ample military preparation to protect the citizens of Jefferson in carrying out the sentence of the law. No event that has occurred for many years has been more universally and unmixed disapproved. In the nonfanatical, in every public gatherings, among politicians, professional philanthropists, and even in the churches, John Brown, his deeds and indeputable fate have been topics that have kindled the feeling and aroused the memories of opinion. We cannot do better, therefore, in entering for the readers of the *Sun* *United States Pulse Gazette*, than by publishing, in this issue, while interest in the subject is still deep and all-pervading, a complete history of the career that terminated on Friday (it of December) upon the gallows at Charlestown, Virginia.

JOHN BROWN'S EARLY LIFE.

The leader of the Harper's Ferry invasion derived his energy, enthusiasm and fanaticism from Puritan ancestors.

In the boyhood ground near the church in Canaan Centre, Conn., stands a mortic monument upon which is inscribed the following—

"In memory of Capt. John Brown, who died in the Revolutionary Army, at New York, September 5, 1776. He was of the fourth generation in regular descent from Peter Brown, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed from the May Flower, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 22d 1620."

Captain Brown, at his country's call, left farm a company of West Simbury (now Canton) troops, to the deadly conflict, and fell a victim to the then prevailing epidemic in the American camp. He left a substantial group of little ones, who were cared by his sister with his singular tact and judgment, to habits of industry and principles of virtue, and at honorable and patriotic citizens to the communities in which they resided. One of the sons became a Judge in one of the counties of Ohio. One of the daughters had the honor of giving to one of the most honoring New England colleges a President for twenty years in the person of her son.

Owen Brown, son of her sons, and father of Ossawatomie Brown, married a daughter of Gideon Mills, Esq., who was blacked (Mills) an officer of the Revolutionary army, and was entrusted with the command of the guard who had in charge a large portion of the prisoners comprising Burgoyne's army, thus proving that Ossawatomie Brown inherited his military spirit. Soon after the marriage of Owen Brown, he removed with his family to Torrington, Connecticut, where the late Capitin John Brown was born. While he was yet in infancy or early childhood, the parents removed to West Simsbury, and there remained for a few years, when they emigrated to Hudson, Ohio, where Owen Brown became one of the principal pioneers of that thriving town, ever respected for his probity and decision of character. He was endowed with energy and enterprise, and went down to his grave honored and respected, about the year 1855, aged 81.

At the age of 16 or 20, the future insurgent Brown, left Hudson, Ohio, and came east with the design of acquiring a liberal education through some of the New England colleges. His ultimate design was the gospel ministry. In consequence of this object he associated and conferred with Rev. Jeremiah Atkins, a Congregationalist of Canton, Conn., (where wife was a relative,) and in accordance with advice then obtained, proceeded to Plainfield, Mass., where, under the instruction of the late Rev. Moses Hallock, father of the present senior editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, fitted or partly fitted for college. While there pursuing his studies, he was attacked with inflammation of the eyes, which ultimately became absolute, and prevented him from the possibility of the further pursuit of his studies, when he returned to Ohio. Had not this inflammation supervened, Ossawatomie Brown would not have died a Virginia martyr, upon a Virginia gallows, but in all probability would have lived and died a Doctor of D. D. of fixed in his name.

Brown's theological studies were he have thoroughly imbued his mind, and have exercised a powerful influence upon his character through life. Under all circumstances, even when he proposed to be guilty of the most murderous outrages, he constantly justified his actions by Bible precedents, and even in the prosecution of his Crown-will's enmity soldiers.

BROWN AS A MAN OF BUSINESS.

On returning to Ohio, Brown entered upon an enterprising business as a business man. From that period until 1857, he was considered one of the most prominent and active citizens of the northern part of Ohio. Indeed, he built, westbrown, and engaged in business on the canal and Cuyahoga River, of Western Reserve, the city of Hartford, in Portage county. The small of Hartford, in Portage county. The small of Hartford, in Portage county. The small

negotiating their necessities. Not one but joined, one of his own accord, and the greatest part at their own expense. A number of them I know myself, and never had a word of encouragement with all the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done.

THE SUPERIOR.

While Mr. Brown was speaking, perfect quiet prevailed, and when he had finished the Judge proceeded to pronounce sentence. After a few prefatory remarks, he said that he remembered what could not be forgotten, that he had pleaded and sentenced him to be hung in public on Friday, 23 December next.

Mr. Brown received his sentence with composure, and was once taken back to prison.

"Mr. Brown was hardly constituted to prison, he was given to understand that there was no hope of pardon or reprieve, and that in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, his friends in other States were very active, and the authorities of Virginia, determined to commit another large military force at Charlestown. From this time until the day of execution, he was permitted to do as he pleased, and at length chose the thousand men mentioned and placed under his orders for the command of Colonel Tailleson. Brown finally refused to use my minister of the Gospel, but appointed a Methodist, and he evinced no signs of regret for what he had done. A number of Individuals were permitted to visit him, but they were kept under strict surveillance. All suspected persons were ordered to leave the town, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were commanded to do, in the character of the passengers they carried. Balloons and reporters were especial objects of suspicion. The attendance of the Military was not all that boasted, but it responded but not in some cases, as we have seen, very quickly. Brown, the deluded leader blessed with devotional temper, encouraged and strengthening religious feelings, and offering better to his venerable schoolmaster in Connecticut, expressed himself as ready to die, and he died. The reason is which he was about to die, he said, was because he was a Christian. A gentleman who knew Brown well, who had been extensively bled to him, in dressing and supporting other attributes and qualities, but in except as a whole of regard his public Bible No. 2. Included into the search of property, and regarded the property of his hanging it is forthcoming. In addition to the common Bible, Bible, Testament, and of the character description. It does upon the Jail (the Jailer) and Sheriff.

"To John F. Hunter, of Charlestown, Va.—With the best wishes of the undersigned, will be found thanks for many actual kindnesses received. These to commemorate the world, and to the Jailer, and to the dismantling of this blessed book or enshrined, shall the book hanging.

"Charlestown, 8th Nov., 1859

Upon this opinion judge as the following inscription:

"John Brown. This interest turned down and second by him, which is pulled on Charlestown, Va., the part of this passage, which is the most positive language conclusive, and which is the most positive.

"Many hundred passages, which can by any possibility of interpretation be construed into a support of slavery, that theory, are carefully marked, both by having the author of the passage, and by the Bible, and the author, why have pencil marks.

"INCLOSURES OF THE SUPERIOR AND THE CONDITIONS.

"REASONS OF THE SUPERIOR.

Governor Wise has published a proclamation to the effect:

"Now, therefore, all persons are notified that the notice of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company was placed under orders of Acting Quartermaster and Commissary General Brown, commencement, on the 26, and 27 of December next. He will, under orders of Major General Taliaferro, guard from the time of the use and occupation of Virginia troops alone, and permit no other occupation but for the use of the troops.

"And the citizens of this Commonwealth are warned against and hereby and on guard or parole after the 27 of December, and to abstain from going to Charlestown. Orders are issued to arrest all persons, and strangers are hereby cautioned that there will be danger to them in approaching that place, and I do so that Major General commanding, marshal law will be enforced.

"Given under my hand, and the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 17 day of December, 1859.

"HENRY A. WISE.

"By the Governor: JOHN ROBERTSON, Secretary of State."

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of the Dock would have found its way as far as the Chancery City. Still the matter appeared so simple, unlike mystery, on Tuesday, as mentioned above, an experienced clerk in the Bank, in looking over the exchange notes, received in the usual manner from the other city Banks, detected a slight difference between a hundred dollar bill and others of the same denomination that he was accustomed to handle. Subsequently he found a fifty dollar bill that did not appear to be genuine. This led to a thorough examination, when it was discovered that of the whole number of Philadelphia Banks notes received from other institutions, a very large proportion were entirely unusual counterfeits; a number were immediately discovered, by all the other banks in the city to put them on their guard, and the all of the Banks generally, were amazed to notify them in general of the extraordinary and alarming discovery. Mr. Commissioner Gilmore immediately ordered it was ascertained that the amount of the spurious money in the hands of various parties, was at least. Fifteen thousand dollars. Of this sum, three thousand dollars had been received from New York by the banks in the city of Drexel and Co., which has led to the supposition that the notes were genuine. Further developments lead to the supposition that the total amount of counterfeits in such large lots as first discovered. The counterfeits are fifty and one hundred dollars, the former genuine bills are dated the 1st of January, dated January 1, 1859, and February 1, 1859, and are of the Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, and New York. The notes are printed in blue ink, dated February 1, 1859, in the same form as the genuine, and have the same signature character as authentically determined. The first genuine bill printed in black, dated May 2, 1859. The genuine bill dated, in red, of May, 1859, is issued in blocks, of which there does not appear to be any counterfeits in existence. Still, such is the remarkable resemblance of the counterfeits that the spurious money would deceive even the most skilled in judging bank notes.

It is believed that the notes were prepared and issued simultaneously in New Orleans, Mobile, and Philadelphia, and thus distributed throughout the South and West. From these centres of the country the spurious money found its way to New York and Philadelphia. The operation appears to have been remarkably successful, and the engravers and agents of the fraud have successfully produced luxury profits. Some of our abler detectives have now the case in charge, and they will leave no stone unturned to ferret out the guilty parties. There is reason to think that some of the engravers who have been unable to obtain work at home, went from the Bank Note Engraving Company here when stimulated by a generous offer from other professional counterfeiters. The character of the work shows that the best hands in the country have been engaged in gotting up these notes. This will be a valuable clue for detective investigation. In the meantime, the banks either have noticed to abandon the notes and to prefer their duty rather than loss, and have announced that there are very few of the genuine hundred dollar notes in circulation to which the counterfeits have succeeded. We hope our detectives will make their mark in ferreting this scheming affair.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

George Brown, alias Image Morrison, and John Lebendale, alias Edward Jack, two New York pickpockets, were arrested on Friday evening, while operating on the National Theatre, during the week for tribute. They had succeeded in robbing a man of his watch. Lebendale was sent to three the time-keeper away before being taken into custody. It was pulled up by Lieut. Pentlin, and restored to its owner. The second was both arrested by Adj. Smith. The second was made by Lieut. Pentlin, one of the best men in the police department.

THE SPICE AT A TIME.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Thompson decided in the matter of the Commonwealth vs. Gendaway, in which the question was as to the right of Mr. D. or Mr. Clay to sit in seat in the Board of School Directors of the Fifteenth Ward, that neither gentleman was entitled to the seat. The Judge said that a citizen could not be protected in the exercise of liberties while holding office under the United States.

WOMEN OF ANGOLA

The number of women in Philadelphia, during November, was 2661. In the United States, it would be the accurate were equal to several of the others, there were 22 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 31 for her in all of.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Baltimore.

The City Passenger Railroads—Trouble in Consequence—Suits in Office—Change of Business—Prospect for Public Improvement—Ice Vigorous, &c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.

I proposed to my last letter to give you a little information of the condition of the City Railroads, but will now answer to do so. The bill in relation to the taking of a charter for a City Railroad, and the right of towns for taking tracks for a City Passenger Railway, was proposed by Messrs. Brown, Dowling, Gwinn, and others, and the price per passenger was to be two cents, one of which was to be applied for the purpose of building "Public Parks," for the benefit of the poor and laboring classes of our citizens, as a means for health and amusement. There parties were succeeded by another measure proposed by some other party. At the same time another bill was offered by one of the highest responsibility and standing, which had a plank enough for any work. These parties offered to carry passengers for the sum of three cents, and to carry a certain portion free on each and every day. The two propositions were before the City Council, and the manner of the people, but they were not carried. The City Commissioners were instructed to pass the three cent bill, but as the Mayor, who was a party bill, as the free cent bill was carried, the Mayor vetoed the three cent bill, and it was passed. There now are two bills in the Council, one would not be brought either with a party, or president of works, or the Mayor on the mode. Among this little bond of figures were Affirm. Gen. Brown, Mr. Fin. Gwinn and Mr. Dowling. They insisted the many legislation. Good by Wm. Gwinn, Gen. Brown and Mr. Dowling. Still passed, the Mayor signed it, and it became a law. The work was commenced, and the cars were put on by and brother received as their part of the plunder in fighting the three cent and free cent bills, and it was considered a party movement, Dave Brown and Richard Barnes, two of the Page Lyles, were appointed as superintendent and one-keeper on street street, and Tom Dorkenoo and Charles Gemmell got the position as the Dollmann street road. Then came the then opening of the three cent subscription, which seemed to be the best being taken from the office by Jill Evans, Marches of the Presidency. Then came the position

RECOLLECTIONS

OF A

DETECTIVE POLICE OFFICER.

No. 1.

MARK STRETTON.—Continued.

It was not so bad a piece of concealment after all, except for my legs, and they were pretty well concealed by two large fire-shaped pedals: early a person stooping down could possibly see them. If, indeed, any of the persons stooping down could possibly see them, (for the theatrical mechanical company came round the piece—way, then, like the theatrical mechanical company came round the piece—way, then, like the theatrical mechanical not being able to show while, I should be obliged to show lower!

At last the tedious watch-hands reached the hour of eleven, and a few minutes after the bellet party entered the room and seated themselves. The bride, starting back upon the bridal of the prodigious, sobbed audibly; a manifestation of feeling which the sell, but more, low tones of M. Achilles Money catched, and repeated.

A few political toasts passed, and then entered the Reverend Mr. Wood, and his clerk. The company stood up, and the clergyman commanded the bride to have given what was done, and the ceremony commenced.

"Steady behoved —"

"It is needless," said I, stopping to the front—"it is needless to read further. I am a police officer, and the bridegroom, Achilles Money, is my prisoner!"

Amazement, consternation, could never, I suppose, have been more vividly depicted than by those two words and exclamation of all assembled there. The bridegroom was the first to speak. "What," he asked, in the tones of a man of ice—

"Is the bridegroom, Mr. Achilles Money, who I am then recognized me—"

"But he!" interrupted Mercy, who had by then recognized me—"it is that rascal Walters! He that will kiss it that I was married to Bantamgo and Sentenge, and I will not! But we was married, Mr. Bantamgo, and I will not! Mr. Bantamgo, I will not! Mr. Bantamgo, I will not! Mr. Bantamgo,